DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

Concealed Firearm Permit Instructor Course May 22, 2021

Introductions

CFP Instructor Program Administrator

- OCompliance Specialist Mindy Lindquist
 - OBureau of Criminal Identification, 24 years
 - Firearms Section
 - **OCFP** and PI Board Coordinator
 - OLaw Enforcement Liaison
 - **⊙**Brady Section



COURSE OVERVIEW

- Course Requirements
- Application(CFP & Instructors)
- Certification(CFP & Instructors)
- Official Seal
- Problem Areas
- Permit Flow Chart
- O Statistics
- Reciprocity / Recognition
- Law Enforcement Contacts

- CFP Course Review
- General Familiarity
- Minimum TrainingCurriculum
- Background Checks
- Disqualifying Criteria
- O Appeals Process
- Utah State Law
- Federal Firearms Regulations
- FAQs

Instructor Requirements

Course Requirements

- Instructional Course and Test
 - A Utah concealed firearms instructor, in order to obtain initial certification or renew a certification, shall attend an instructional course and pass a certification test
- The course shall include instruction on
 - OCurrent Utah law related to firearms
 - Concealed carry statutes and rules
 - The use of deadly force by private citizens

^{53-5-704.} Bureau duties -- Permit to carry concealed firearm -- Certification for concealed firearms instructor -- Requirements for issuance -- Violation -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal procedure.

⁽c)(i) In order to obtain initial certification or renew a certification, an instructor shall attend an instructional course and pass a test under the direction of the bureau.

⁽ii)(A) The bureau shall provide or contract to provide the course referred to in Subsection (9)(c)(i) twice every year.

⁽B) The course shall include instruction on current Utah law related to firearms, including concealed carry statutes and rules, and the use of deadly force by private citizens.

INSTRUCTOR APPLICATION

• What must accompany your application

- BCI course certificate
- Proof of having completed a firearms instructor training course from the National Rifle Association (NRA), the Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) or their equivalent (initial application only)
- One passport quality photo
- Photo copy of driver license
- Signed Agreement that you will teach
 Utah minimum training curriculum
- O Possess a Utah concealed firearm permit
- One year deadline all instructor/permit applications must be submitted to BCI within one year of instructor/CFP course completion

INSTRUCTOR APPLICATION CHECKLIST

State of Utah
Department of Public Safety
APPLICATION FOR CONCEALED FIREARM INSTRUCTOR

INSTRUCTIONS

A complete criminal background check will be conducted on all applicants. (Instructors must be of good character as defined in section 53-5-704 UCA and must be eligible to possess firearms under state and federal law.)

FEES: Fees are non-refundable

Instructor Application \$50.00: An instructor's certification is valid for three years from the date of issue.

Renewal Application \$25.00: Renewal certification is valid for three years from date of issue.

Each applicant for certification or renewal as a Utah Concealed Carry Instructor <u>MUST</u> attend a course of instruction provided by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and pass a certification test before certification or renewal can be issued.

The required course will be provided at least twice yearly; it is the applicant's responsibility to make all necessary arrangements to attend

WHAT MUST ACCOMPANY THE APPLICATION

- □ Utah Concealed Carry Instructor Course Certificate and one other instructor certification listed below
 - N.R.A. Firearms Instructor Certificate
 Utah P.O.S.T. Firearms Instructor Certificate
- ☐ Attach a signed copy of our minimum training guidelines
- ☐ If you wish to expand your course, please provide a copy of your course curriculum
- One color passport quality photo. Name must be written on the back of the photo
- ☐ A photocopy of your driver license or state identification card
- ☐ A photocopy of your valid Utah Concealed Firearm Permit
- ☐ Attach a summary of your qualifications and past experience as a firearms instructor

INSTRUCTOR RESPONSIBILITES

- Instructors must provide each student who attends their course with a copy of the approved course outline.
- Each instructor will be required to provide a signed certificate of completion to a person completing the offered course of instruction. The certificate of completion requires a stamp of the certified instructors "official scal" (only a seal design provided by the State of Utah will be accepted). A copy of the seal design will be provided by BCI, however it is the instructor's responsibility to obtain the seal.
 - A new seal will be required each time certification is renewed to reflect the new expiration date.
- Every concealed firearm permit applicant must receive instruction in the areas outlined by Section 53-5-704(8) of the "Concealed Weapons Act" as set forth in the Bureau's training guidelines.
- Instructors MUST supply a valid phone number and/or e-mail to be listed on the BCI website for customer contact. Contact
 information must be current at all times or instructor will be removed from listing.
- ☐ Instructors must notify BCI of any address change.

- All BCI applications have a checklist of items that are required.
- Make sure you use the checklist.
- Incomplete applications will be returned.

Instructor Application

(5)		PLICATION FOR CO		EARM INS		
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Name			Date of Birth		Place of Birth	
(Last)	(First)	(Middle)				
Previously used Nar	me(s) (Maiden, etc.)			Social	Security Number	
Address	(Street)	(City)		(County)	(State)	(Zip)
Mailing Address (it	f different from street a			(County)	(State)	(Z.tp)
		Work Phone #	688			120
Height	Weight	Eye Color	Hair Color	Sex	Race	
What is your Citizen	nship?	Alien Registration # or Na	turalization #			
PHONE This information m Please check to Please answer ") Yes ALL APPLICA Understand that it is may result in the dem his application is tru Signed on:	Are you currently a Have you were bee to be listed on the BC1 Have source to be listed on the BC1 Have source to be Have you were Have you not be No Do you meet all ANTS: Please rea s a class B misdemean hal of certification purs ue and correct.	times, if changed BCI must b DT want your name and num following question. of the firearms instructor criter and and sign the statement or to knowingly and willfully pro-	i protective order? from the armed forces? phone number and/or e-mai MAIL OR WEBSITE ADD er on our website. ria as listed on the instruction thelow. rovide false information on	n sheet?	certification as a conce	aled firearms permit instructor and at the information contained on
	(Date)					
METHOD OF PAY	(Signature) MENT (CHECK APP	PROPRIATE BOX)	Payment enclosed (che	nek or money o	rder only) (Credit Card
Credit Card payme	ent must include 3 or	4-digit control number found	on the back of the credit	card. There is a	\$20.00 service charge	for any returned check.
- 20 10						
Credit Card Signa			Zip Code Associated		ard	
Credit Card Order				Discover		
Card Nun	nber – 15 digit AN	MEX or 16 digit Visa, M	asterCard or Discover	3 or 4	4 digit control #	Expiration Date
	Utah Bureau of C	riminal Identification 3888 W	5400 S Taylorsville Utah 84	129 (801) 965-4	145BCI-1523C	-0306

- You are applying for an instructor license and need to complete the application to receive the license.
- No application No license.

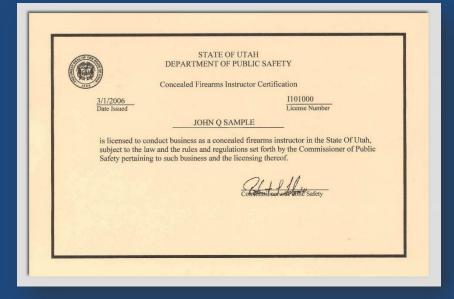
Instructor Certification

- O Renewal Period
 - ⊙Instructor certification is valid for a three-year period from the issue date of initial and each subsequent renewal application.
- Fees
 - Each applicant for certification shall pay a fee of \$50.00
 - The renewal fee for the certificate is \$25.00
 - OCertifications expired by more than 30 days will incur a \$7.50 late fee. Applications received after one year of expiration are invalid and the applicant must complete the full application process again.

Instructor Certification

• In addition to the instructor certificate issued by BCI, instructors are issued a "Utah Concealed Firearm Instructor" identification card





CERTIFIED INSTRUCTOR LOGO

- OCertified Instructor
- Instructors ARE NOT employed by BCI or the State of Utah



INSTRUCTOR SEAL

- O Instructor's Official Seal
 - All instructors must obtain an official seal
 - The seal shall be affixed to all certificates issued by the instructor
 - The exact design of the seal is determined by BCI



Example of an instructor's official seal

INSTRUCTOR SEAL

- Stamps can be produced by any stamp maker but must follow BCI design and include:
 - ●Instructor name, instructor #, and the BCI Logo
 - The words "Utah Certified Concealed Firearms Instructor" and "State of Utah"
 - Certification expiration date
 - Instructor's business or residence address

Stamp company information is available on your thumb drive

CONCEALED FIREARM PERMIT APPLICANT REQUIREMENTS

BUREAU AUTHORITY

- O BCI has statutory authority to supervise and administer rules and laws that pertain to the concealed firearm and instructor programs.
- BCI does not have the statutory authority to turn away instructor applications or limit the number of instructors.
- Any changes in the law, administrative rules, reciprocal agreements or changes in training requirements to include a practical shooting exercise would have to be accomplished through the legislature and/or the Utah Attorney General's Office.

WHY A UTAH CFP?

- Some common reasons people may seek a Utah Concealed Firearm Permit
 - The ability to carry a firearm fully loaded
 - The ability to carry a firearm concealed

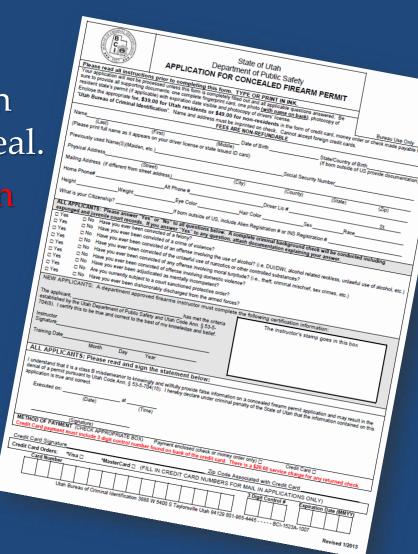
 - Recognition of Utah's permit by other states
 - Permit valid for 5 years
 - O Lower permit cost compared to many other states
 - Utah law makes no distinction or defines what type of firearm a concealed firearm permit holder can possess or how many

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

O Utilize the bordered space provided on the application to stamp with the official seal.

• Pay attention to the revision date at the bottom of the application.

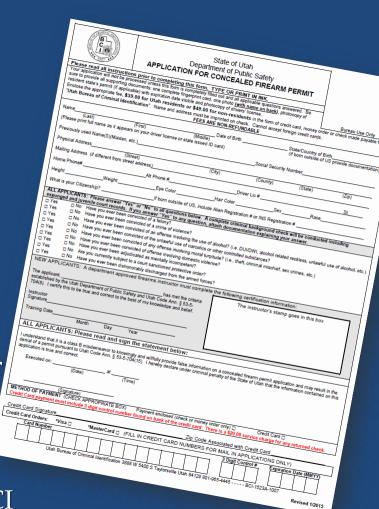
• The application must be completed by the applicant prior to the instructor signing and stamping the application.



APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

• Application requirements:

- 21 years of age or older
- One passport quality photo
- Photo copy of driver license
- One (blue) type applicant fingerprint card
- Instructor stamp in red ink
- Non-resident applicants who reside in a state that Utah has reciprocity or recognition with must also supply proof of having obtained a permit from their state of residency
- Applications must be received by BCI
 within one year of taking the concealed firearm permit course



APPLICATION FEES

- ©Resident Concealed Firearm Permit \$53.25
 - ○\$25.00 Permit processing fee
 - **○\$13.25** FBI fingerprint processing fee
 - **○\$15.00** State background check fee
- ONon Resident Concealed Firearm Permit \$63.25
 - **○\$35.00 -** Permit processing fee
 - **○\$13.25** FBI fingerprint processing fee
 - **○\$15.00** State background check fee

APPLICATION RENEWALS

- •Renewal requirements:
 - \$20.00 in state renewal fee
 - \$25.00 out of state renewal fee
 - Completed application
 - One passport quality photo
 - ⊙Permits expired by more than 30 days will incur a \$7.50 late fee.
 - Expired permits received that are over a year old will require the applicant to complete the full application process again

APPLICATION RENEWALS

- Permit holders may renew in person, by mail, and online.
 - ⊙To renew online, go to https://secure.utah.gov/concealed-firearms
 - OThere is a \$0.75 convenience fee to renew over the internet.
 - •Permit holders will need the capability to upload a passport quality photo and a copy of his/her own states concealed firearm permit or concealed weapon permit, if applicable.

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY

- OUtah waives permit renewal fees for active duty service members and their spouses
 - OThis only applies to active duty service members and their spouses while stationed in Utah

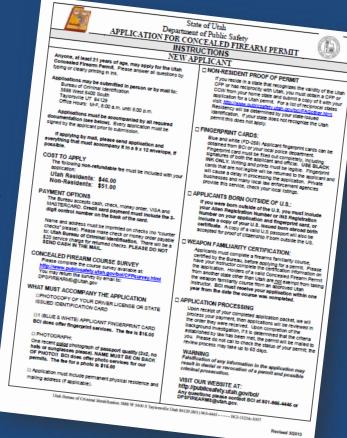
53-5-707. Concealed firearm permit -- Fees -- Concealed Weapons Account.

- (1)(a) An applicant for a concealed firearm permit shall pay a fee of \$24.75 at the time of filing an application.
- (b) A nonresident applicant shall pay an additional \$10 for the additional cost of processing a nonresident application.
- (c) The bureau shall waive the initial fee for an applicant who is a law enforcement officer under Section 53-13-103.
- (d) Concealed firearm permit renewal fees for active duty service members and the spouse of an active duty service member shall be waived.
- 2) The renewal fee for the permit is \$15.
- (3) The replacement fee for the permit is \$10.
- 4)(a) The late fee for the renewal permit is \$7.50.
- (b) As used in this section, "late fee" means the fee charged by the bureau for a renewal submitted on a permit that has been expired for more than 30 days but less than one year.

PROBLEM AREAS

 ○Common reasons applications are mailed back (on an average 200-400 applications weekly)

- OIncorrect payment amount
- Not signing the credit card line
- Incorrect zip code associated with credit card
- Instructor stamps must be legible
- Photos must be of passport style and quality
- Fingerprints must be of good quality and the card must have been completed



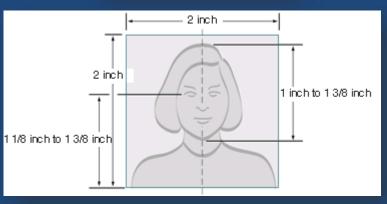
PROBLEM AREAS

- Not providing a copy of the applicant's driver license
- Not providing a copy of the applicant's home state permit (when applicable)
 - ⊙8.5" X 11" paper (not wallet sized, cut out, etc.)
- Applicants born outside the United States must supply proper documents
- All necessary copies must be made and attached to the application prior to submission
- Current address must be on file with BCI
 - **OUSPS** will not forward BCI mail
 - Returned mail will cause delays and additional costs to the program

APPLICATION PHOTOS

- Applicants required to submit a recent color photograph of passport quality
 - •Passport quality means:
 - OApproximately 2 in. X 2 in.
 - Taken within last 6 months and showing current appearance
 - •Full front view of subject's face
 - •No hats or dark glasses
 - •Plain (white) background





FINGERPRINTS

⊙Prints must meet FBI requirements (53-5-706)

• Fingers rolled from one edge of the nail to the other edge and just below the first joint

- Ridge characteristics are clear
- Impressions are uniform in tone
- There is an impression in each block
 - If the digit has been amputated or is disfigured, write this in the box provided
- There are 4 impressions and a thumb in the simultaneous impression block

53-5-706. Permit -- Fingerprints transmitted to bureau -- Report from bureau.

⁽¹⁾⁽a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the fingerprints of each applicant shall be taken on a form prescribed by the bureau.

⁽b) Upon receipt of the fingerprints and the fee prescribed in Section 53-5-707, the bureau shall conduct a search of its files for criminal history information pertaining to the applicant, and shall request the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a similar search through its files.

⁽c) If the fingerprints are insufficient for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a search of its files for criminal history information, the application or concealed firearm permit may be denied, suspended, or revoked until sufficient fingerprints are submitted by the applicant.

FINGERPRINTS

OReasons prints may be rejected

- Ink is unevenly distributed
- Fingers are not fully inked
- ⊙ Too much or too little ink
- Fingers slip or twist during rolling
- Ridges are worn smooth
- One or more fingers printed twice
- One or more impressions missing
- Fingerprints on the back of the card
- Fail to include complete information



FINGERPRINTS

Pressed versus rolled



FINGERPRINT CARDS

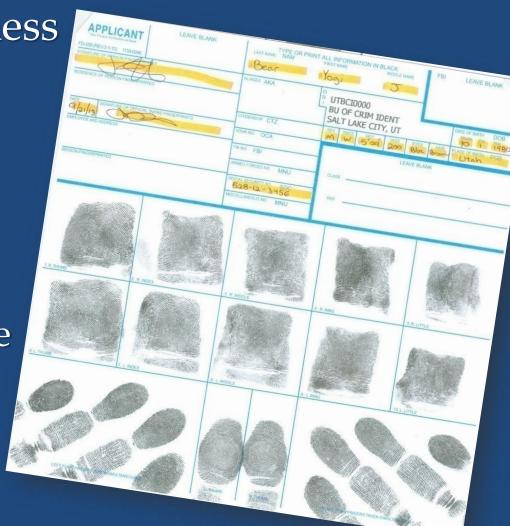
OEnsure Completeness

Applicant name& Signature

⊙Biometric data

OSSN/ITIN

OPrint takerSignature and date



PRINT CARD REQUESTS

- Due to budgetary and resource considerations, BCI is no longer able to mail blank fingerprint cards to instructors.
 - OCards may still be picked up in person at the BCI building
- OInstructors may purchase fingerprint cards through the U.S. Government Bookstore
 - https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/sku/027-001-00086-6
- O Amazon.com search "FD-258 fingerprint cards"
- O Applicants may provide their own prints taken by local law enforcement

APPLICANTS BORN OUTSIDE THE U.S.

• The applicant must be qualified to purchase and possess a firearm pursuant to state and federal law_____

 The applicant must supply proof of United States legal residency

- Naturalization Number
- Born Abroad Birth Certificate (ex. born on a US military base)
- Valid U.S. Passport
- INS or Alien Registration Number
- Supply a copy of the actual certificate



BADGES

OIt is a Class B misdemeanor to

- ODisplays or possesses any badge
- With the intent to deceive or induce another to submit to his pretended official authority or act



⁽³⁾ displays or possesses without authority any badge, identification card, other form of identification, any restraint device, or the uniform of any state or local governmental entity, or a reasonable facsimile of any of these items, with the intent to deceive another or with the intent to induce another to submit to his pretended official authority or to rely upon his pretended official act.

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES

Website Postings
Class Instruction
Direct Contact

APPLICATION TO PERMIT

- Applications are received at BCI
 - OIn person, by mail, or online
 - OIn person applicants may get finger prints at BCI for a fee of \$15 each.
- Applications are processed by date of receipt
- OPermits are printed for approved applicants
 - OPermits are sent by mail

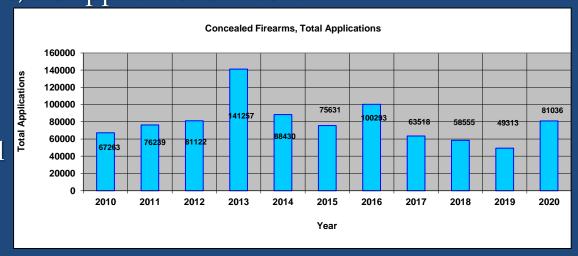
PERMIT STATISTICS

⊙ Total valid concealed firearm permits: 731,651

- **⊙**BCI received 81,036 applications in 2020
- **⊙**BCI received 49,313 applications in 2019
- **⊙**BCI received 58,555 applications in 2018
- **⊙**BCI received 63,518 applications in 2017
- ⊙BCI received 100,293 applications in 2016

2021 Statistics

- Permits denied587
- Permits suspended271
- Permits revoked96



RECOGNITION OF UTAH PERMITS

- The following states recognize the Utah permit:
 - Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- O Some states only recognize the Utah permit if the permit holder is a Utah resident:
 - O Colorado, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Florida

RECOGNITION OF UTAH PERMITS

		Standard Permit		Provisional Permit	
State	Recognition Status	Home State Permit Required to apply for Utah permit	Home State Permit NOT Required to apply for a Utah permit	Home State Permit Required to apply for a Utah permit	Home State Permit NOT Required to apply for a Utah permit
<u>Hawaii</u>	Neither		✓		✓
<u>Idaho</u>	Both	✓		✓	
<u>Illinois</u>	Neither		✓		✓
<u>Indiana</u>	Both	✓		✓	
<u>lowa</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
Kansas	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Kentucky</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Louisiana</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Maine</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
Maryland	Neither		✓		✓
Massachusetts	Neither		✓		✓
<u>Michigan</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Minnesota</u>	Neither		✓		✓
Mississippi	Both	✓			✓
Missouri	Both	✓		✓	
<u>Montana</u>	Both	✓		✓	
<u>Nebraska</u>	Standard Only	✓			✓
<u>Nevada</u>	Both	✓			✓
New Hampshire	Standard Only	✓			✓
New Jersey	Neither		✓		✓
New Mexico	Neither		✓		✓
New York	Neither		✓		✓
					,

Permit holders should always contact any state they plan to visit to confirm their laws

Utah honors all valid permits

UTAH FIREARM LAW

Authority given to the State

OUnless specifically authorized by the Legislature by statute, a local authority or state entity may not enact or enforce any ordinance, regulation, or rule pertaining to firearms.

76-10-500. Uniform law.

⁽¹⁾ The individual right to keep and bear arms being a constitutionally protected right, the Legislature finds the need to provide uniform laws throughout the state. Except as specifically provided by state law, a citizen of the United States or a lawfully admitted alien shall not be:

⁽a) prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, selling, transferring, transporting, or keeping any firearm at his place of residence, property, business, or in any vehicle lawfully in his possession or lawfully under his control; or

required to have a permit or license to purchase, own, possess, transport, or keep a firearm.

This part is uniformly applicable throughout this state and in all its political subdivisions and municipalities. All authority to regulate firearms shall be reserved to the state except where the Legislature specifically delegates responsibility to local authorities or state entities. Unless specifically authorized by the Legislature by statute, a local authority or state entity may not enact or enforce any ordinance, regulation, or rule pertaining to firearms.

PERMIT CONFIDENTIALITY

- OStatute prohibits the sharing of concealed firearm permit information
 - OA person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the person knowingly discloses information other than for an official law enforcement purpose.

53-5-708. Permit -- Names private.

¹¹¹

⁽a) The bureau shall maintain a record in its office of any permit issued under this part.

⁽b) Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection 63G-2-301(2)(b), the names, addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and Social Security numbers of persons receiving permits are protected records under Subsection 63G-2-305(11).

PERMIT ISSUE TIMES

- OStatute sets the time frame for permit issuance at 60 days
 - O PLEASE remind your students not to contact BCI unless it has been 60 days
 - ⊙If an application status check is requested, BCI prefers applicants to email dpsfirearms@utah.gov after 60 days has lapsed from the date the application was receipted



53-5-704. Bureau duties -- Permit to carry concealed firearm -- Certification for concealed firearms instructor -- Requirements for issuance -- Violation -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal procedure.

(1)(a) The bureau shall issue a permit to carry a concealed firearm for lawful self defense to an applicant who is 21 years of age or older within 60 days after receiving an application, unless the bureau finds proof that the applicant does not meet the qualifications set forth in Subsection (2).

FIREARM SAFETY PROGRAM

- ⊙BCI participates with the Utah Department of Health and the Utah Shooting Sports Council in a program to promote firearm safety and suicide prevention.
- The following video can be found at https://secure.Utah.gov/concealedfirearms/renew/preventionVideo.html and may be used to help educate your students about these issues.

INVESTIGATOR INTRODUCTION

OAgent Scott Baker

- OState Bureau of Investigation Firearms Investigator
 - ⊙Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Certified Firearms Instructor
 - **O**Utah Concealed Firearms Permit Certified Instructor
- OLaw Enforcement Experience, 32 years
 - **O**Utah Highway Patrol
 - •State Bureau of Investigations
 - Metro Gang Unit
 - Salt Lake Community College Police







CONCEALED FIREARM PERMIT COURSE REVIEW

CFP COURSE REQUIREMENTS

- Firearm familiarity must be taught in person
 - •BCI does not accept waivers as evidence of general familiarity

53-5-704. Bureau duties -- Permit to carry concealed firearm -- Certification for concealed firearms instructor -- Requirements for issuance -- Violation -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal procedure.

- (b) An applicant may satisfy the general familiarity requirement of Subsection (8)(a) by one of the following:
- (i) completion of a course of instruction conducted by a national, state, or local firearms training organization approved by the bureau;
- (ii) certification of general familiarity by a person who has been certified by the bureau, which may include a law enforcement officer, military or civilian firearms instructor, or hunter safety instructor; or
- (iii) equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in an organized shooting competition, law enforcement, or military service.
- (c) Instruction taken by a student under Subsection (8) shall be in person and not through electronic means.

- Hands on instruction in:
 - Safe loading
 - O Unloading
 - Storage
 - Carrying firearms concealed
- Review of current laws defining lawful firearm use
 - Lawful self defense
 - Use of force
 - Transportation
 - O Concealment

53-5-704. Bureau duties -- Permit to carry concealed firearm -- Certification for concealed firearms instructor -- Requirements for issuance -- Violation -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal procedure.

- (8) (a) General familiarity with the types of firearms to be concealed includes training in:
- (i) the safe loading, unloading, storage, and carrying of the types of firearms to be concealed; and
- (ii) current laws defining lawful use of a firearm by a private citizen, including lawful self-defense, use of force by a private citizen, including use of deadly force, transportation, and concealment.

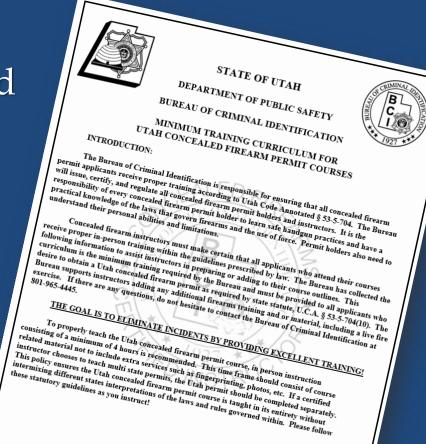
CFP COURSE REQUIREMENTS

OCourse instruction must meet the

"minimum training curriculum"

as set forth by BCI

O Copies can be accessed on BCI's website: bci.utah.gov



- Instructor shall provide each student with the required course of instruction outline approved by BCI
 - OPrinted copy
 - •Burned on a CD
 - **O**Thumb Drive
 - Each student must leave with a physical copy of the curriculum (no email)

- A time study was conducted which determined 4 hours is a reasonable, minimal time frame to cover all the required material from the training curriculum.
 - This is not mandatory, provided all aspects of the training curriculum are covered.
- All information must be presented with adherence to the minimum training curriculum. Additional information can be presented at the instructor's discretion.
- If you are teaching a multi-state class it is not necessary to re-cover information taught in the previous class.
- It is **EVERY INSTRUCTOR'S responsibility** to ensure all material in the minimum training curriculum is covered.

- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - Handgun safety rules
 - Causes of accidents
 - •Elements of firearm safety
 - •Four basic gun safety rules
 - ORange rules
 - Ochild safety

- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - Hand gun parts and operation
 - OFrame
 - **O**Barrel
 - OAction
 - •Function and firing mechanism check
 - OSafe loading/unloading
 - Revolver cylinder rotation

- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - O Ammunition
 - OCartridge Types
 - OCartridge Components
 - Firing Sequence
 - Safety and General Guidelines
 - OCare and Storage
 - Ammunition Malfunctions





- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - Fundamentals of shooting
 - •Basic two hand shooting positions
 - Basic shooting fundamentals

- OHandgun SafetyTraining & General Familiarity
 - Safe handling
 - Maintenance and cleaning
 - OSafe draw, presentation, and holstering
 - Safe concealment considerations
 - •Safe storage (firearms and ammunition)

- **O**Utah Criminal and Traffic Code
 - OConcealed Firearm Act
 - OJustification of force
 - ORules of arrest, by whom, and how made
 - OWeapons in prohibited areas/circumstances
 - Weapons laws
 - Assault and related offenses
 - Weapons laws
 - •Non-concealed permit holder

- Federal Firearms Regulations
 - •Section 922 Unlawful Acts
 - OStraw Purchase
 - OUnlawful Transport
 - **O**Unlawful Transfer
 - OUnlawful Possession
 - OUnlawful Possession in a School Zone

- ⊙18 USC Section 924
 - Penalties
- ⊙18 USC Section 926A
 - OInterstate Transportation of Firearms
- ⊙18 USC Section 929
 - OUse of Restricted Ammunition
- ⊙18 USC Section 930
 - Restrictions of Federal Facilities

- •BCI Administrative Rule and Policy
 - OR722-300 Concealed Firearm Permit and Instructor Rule
 - Regulatory Duties
 - OPermit Application Process
 - OCriteria for Issuance, Denial, Suspension, and Revocation
 - Adjudicative Procedures

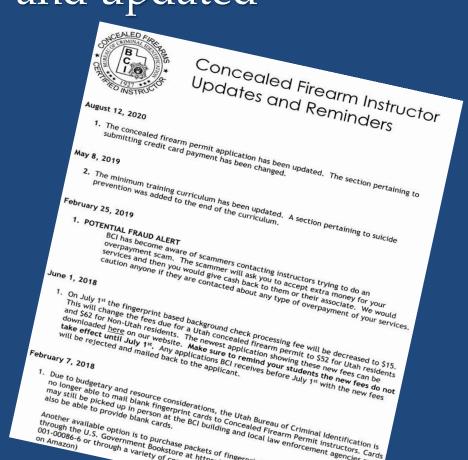
INSTRUCTOR UPDATES AND REMINDERS

OAll instructors should regularly check the BCI website for new and updated

information

Obci.utah.gov

O"Information for Concealed Firearm Instructors"



ERRONEOUS TEACHING CONCEPTS

- "Law allows you to shoot an attacker twice in the chest and once in the head."
- Interspersing other occupational sidelines with the CFP course
- As a permit holder, "I work for you."
- "If you are approached by a closed fist attacker, deadly force is justified."
- When advertising your CFP instructor business, don't send BCI the bill.
- When demonstrating, don't use live ammunition.
- Weaver Stance "How you shoot a target that is weaving."
- If you extend a warning for someone to leave your property and they don't, you can shoot them dead.

Course Monitoring

- Overt and Covert course checks
 - BCI monitors CFP courses, both in and out of state
 - ●BCI has a dedicated Investigator who monitors and investigates courses and complaints to ensure compliance with the minimum training curriculum, etc.
- O Complaints
 - Instructor and applicant complaints will be aggressively investigated
- OInstructor fraud or non-compliance
 - An instructor who is found to be in violation of Federal law, Utah law or BCI administrative rule may be subject to suspension/revocation and/or criminal prosecution.

CONCEALED FIREARM ACT

- OBCI is mandated by law to issue a concealed firearms permit within 60 days.
 - OThe 60 day period will start once the applicant's account is charged.
 - OInform your students not to call before 60 days to check on the progress of their permit, the same people processing the permits are answering the phones and it slows down the process.

^{53-5-704.} Bureau duties -- Permit to carry concealed firearm -- Certification for concealed firearms instructor -- Requirements for issuance -- Violation -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal procedure.

⁽¹⁾⁽a) The bureau shall issue a permit to carry a concealed firearm for lawful self defense to an applicant who is 21 years of age or older within 60 days after receiving an application, unless the bureau finds proof that the applicant does not meet the qualifications set forth in Subsection (2).

BACKGROUND CHECKS

- ⊙ In order to be eligible to receive a Utah concealed firearm permit, the bureau must be able to check each and every applicant's criminal history through local, state, and national databases.
 - If the bureau is unable to do a background check of each of the following items, the applicant will not be eligible to receive a Utah concealed firearm permit.
- Utah Computerized Criminal History (UCCH)
- National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
- Interstate Identification Index (III)
- Drivers license information
- Statewide warrants file

- Criminal justice juvenile files
- Criminal history expungement system
- National Instant Check System (NICS)
- Immigration and Naturalization Service (when applicable)

INSTRUCTOR LICENSE AND CONCEALED FIREARM PERMIT

• The Utah CFP instructor licenses and concealed carry permits are a "privilege" the State has granted you, and like any granted privilege, it can be suspended or revoked. However, if you follow a few simple rules, the State of Utah should have no reason to suspend or revoke your permit.



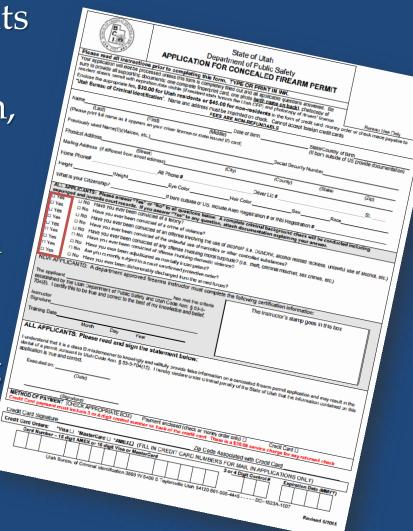


PERMIT HOLDER AND APPLICANT DISQUALIFYING CRITERIA

APPLICATION QUESTIONS

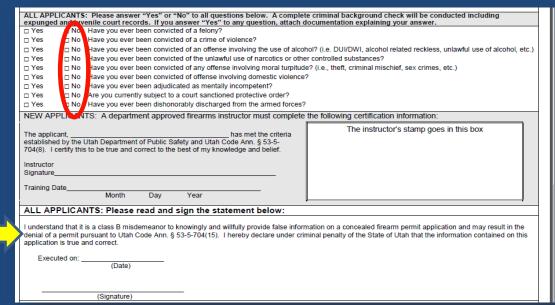
• Please remind your students that if they mark yes to a question on the application, they should also attach an explanation and any supporting documentation

 Court paperwork, pardons, expungements, or any other documentation surrounding case outcomes



FALSE WRITTEN STATEMENTS

- An individual who provides false information on a CFP application is guilty of a class B misdemeanor
- The application may be denied, or the permit may be suspended or revoked.



53-5-704. Bureau duties -- Permit to carry concealed firearm -- Certification for concealed firearms instructor -- Requirements for issuance -- Violation -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal procedure.

(15) An individual who knowingly and willfully provides false information on an application filed under this part is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, and the application may be denied, or the permit may be suspended or revoked.

DISQUALIFYING CRITERIA

- The bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke a concealed firearm permit if the applicant or permit holder:
 - has been or is convicted of a felony;
 - has been or is convicted of a crime of violence;
 - has been or is convicted of an offense involving the use of alcohol;
 - has been or is convicted of an offense involving the unlawful use of narcotics or other controlled substances;
 - has been or is convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude;
 - has been or is convicted of an offense involving domestic violence;
 - has been or is adjudicated by a state or federal court as mentally incompetent, unless the adjudication has been withdrawn or reversed; and
 - is not qualified to purchase and possess a firearm pursuant to Section 76-10-503 and federal law.

DISQUALIFYING CRITERIA

•	Class C misdemeanors & infractions
0	Class B misdemeanors
•	Class A misdemeanors
•	Protective OrderLifetime
•	Domestic Violence
•	Felony convictionLifetime
•	Convicted of a registrable sex offenseLifetime
•	Mentally Incompetent
•	Danger to self or others
•	Past pattern of violent behavior
•	False information on initial or renewal permit application
•	Failure to provide sufficient fingerprintsSuspension until acceptable fingerprints are received
•	Is not qualified to purchase and possess firearms pursuant to Section 76-10-503 and federal law
•	Utah Administrative Code allows BCI to consider mitigating circumstances after the time period has elapsed from the date the applicant was convicted or released from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever occurred last
O	Restoration of Rights/Relief from Disabilities are still a denier if the felony conviction remains on

the criminal history

MORAL TURPITUDE

- Theft
- Fraud
- Tax evasion
- Issuing bad checks
- O Robbery
- Interference with police
- Fleeing, resisting, or failure to obey police
- Obstruction of justice
- O Bribery
- O Perjury
- O Extortion
- O Arson
- Forgery

- Wildlife violations involving weapons
- Receiving stolen property
- Firearms violations
- O Burglary
- Vandalism
- Kidnapping
- Crimes involving unlawful sexual conduct
- Violations of the pornographic and harmful materials and performances act
- Falsifying govt. records
- Criminal mischief

JUVENILE FELONIES

- Non-Violent Felony
 - Distribute Controlled Substance
 - Forgery
 - O Theft
 - Possession of a stolen vehicle
 - Receive stolen property
 - Possession of a controlled substance

- O Violent Felony
 - Murder
 - Aggravated Assault
 - O Rape
 - Aggravated Kidnapping
 - Robbery
 - © Burglary
 - Aggravated Arson

Juvenile Felony Convictions Disqualifying Time Frame
10 years for a violent felony
7 years for a non-violent felony

INSTRUCTOR DISQUALIFYING CRITERIA

- •Reasons instructors are disqualified
 - OThe bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke the certification of a concealed firearms instructor if it has reason to believe the applicant has
 - •Become ineligible to possess a firearm or Utah concealed firearm permit
 - Knowingly and willfully provided false information to the bureau
 - ONot possessing a valid Utah CFP

^{53-5-704.} Bureau duties -- Permit to carry concealed firearm -- Certification for concealed firearms instructor -- Requirements for issuance -- Violation -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal procedure.

⁽¹²⁾ The bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke the certification of an applicant or a concealed firearms instructor if it has reason to believe the applicant or the instructor has:

⁽a) become ineligible to possess a firearm under Section 76-10-503 or federal law; or

knowingly and willfully provided false information to the bureau.

ACTION AGAINST A PERMIT

Firearms Section
Utah Department of Public Safety
State Burgan of Lord

OIf an application is denied, or a permit suspended/revoked, the applicant or

permit holder will receive a letter by certified mail, advising the general reason for the action

• Instructors and permit holders must keep their address current with BCI



APPEALS PROCESS

- OIn the event of a denial, suspension or revocation by BCI, the applicant or instructor may file an appeal
 - OThe appeal must be received in writing and within 60 days of the date of denial, suspension, or revocation
 - The petitioner will have the opportunity to address the board and explain the appeal
 Petitioner is not required to appear before the board
 - Once a ruling is made by the board, the petitioner will be notified by BCI within 30 days

CFP REVIEW BOARD

- Oconcealed Firearm Review Board
 - Five members
 - OAppointed by the DPS Commissioner and serve a four year term
 - The board shall include a member representing law enforcement and at least two citizens, one of whom represents sporting interests
 - The board meets once every three months

INVESTIGATOR INTRODUCTION

- Sergeant Brady Zaugg
 - OLaw enforcement experience, 15+ years
 - OUtah Highway Patrol
 - Outable Department of Corrections
 - ○Bachelor of Science Degree in Emergency Services Administration from Utah Valley University



UTAH PROVISIONAL PERMITS

- OQualified individuals 18 to 20 years old
- Same qualifications as standard permit
- © Expires on 21st birthday
 - Must apply for full permit at 21
- Prohibited from carrying in elementary/secondary schools
- Non-resident applicant rules apply
 - Recognition/Non-recognition
 - Does the applicant's state offer a provisional permit?

PROVISIONAL PERMIT FAQS

- Can a provisional permit holder carry a firearm in schools?
 - •No. UCA § 53-5-710(2), specifically excludes an under 21 permit holder from carrying a concealed firearm on or about school premises.
- Can a provisional permit holder purchase a handgun from a firearm dealer?
 - ⊙No. Per 18 USC § 922(b)(1) a person under 21 may not purchase a handgun from a federal firearm licensee.

PROVISIONAL PERMIT FAQS

- Can I take the concealed permit class and apply for the provisional permit before my 18th birthday?
 - Applicants may take the class at 17, but same one year application limit applies.
- O How do I upgrade to a standard permit?
 - The provisional permit expires on the permit holder's 21st birthday. A complete application, including fingerprints, photo, and fees must be submitted for a standard permit. The only exception is the class requirement which may be satisfied by including a copy of the provisional permit.

PROVISIONAL DISCLAIMER

- DPS/BCI continues to verify the recognition status with other states
- O However, as with all laws it is the responsibility of the individual to understand and comply with all applicable laws of the jurisdiction in question

UTAH LEGAL ISSUES

- OSome Topics for discussion
 - ODefinitions associated with use of force laws
 - Oldeas and explanations common to use of force statutes
 - Use of and justification of force in Utah law• Statutes which most directly relate to CFPs
 - •Secured Areas and travel issues
 - Issues and considerations for CFP holders

BODILY INJURY SERIOUS VS. SUBSTANTIAL

- OSerious bodily injury creates or causes serious permanent disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ, or creates a substantial risk of death
- OSubstantial bodily injury that creates or causes protracted physical pain, temporary disfigurement, or temporary loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

76-1-601. Definitions.

Unless otherwise provided, the following terms apply to this title:

[&]quot;Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that creates or causes serious permanent disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or creates a substantial risk of death.

[&]quot;Substantial bodily injury" means bodily injury, not amounting to serious bodily injury, that creates or causes protracted physical pain, temporary disfigurement, or temporary loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

FORCIBLE FELONIES

Commonality is force against persons

Oaggravated assault, mayhem, aggravated murder, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, and aggravated kidnapping, rape, forcible sodomy, rape of a child, object rape, object rape of a child, sexual abuse of a child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, and aggravated sexual assault, arson, robbery, burglary, occupied vehicle burglary, offenses which create substantial risk of death/s.b.i.

76-2-402. Force in defense of person -- Forcible felony defined. (4)

⁽a) For purposes of this section, a forcible felony includes aggravated assault, mayhem, aggravated murder, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, and aggravated kidnapping, rape, forcible sodomy, rape of a child, object rape, object rape of a child, sexual abuse of a child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, and aggravated sexual assault as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against Property.

⁽b) Any other felony offense which involves the use of force or violence against a person so as to create a substantial danger of death or serious bodily injury also constitutes a forcible felony.

⁽c) Burglary of a vehicle, defined in Section 76-6-204, does not constitute a forcible felony except when the vehicle is occupied at the time unlawful entry is made or attempted.

FIREARMS AT A RESIDENCE

- OIn the State of Utah, a person* may have a loaded firearm at his residence
 - OAn improvement to real property used or occupied as a primary, secondary, or temporary residence
 - •Camp, tent, trailer, motor home, motel room, etc.
 - *non-restricted person

at the person's place of residence, including any temporary residence or camp; or

CRIMINAL VS CIVIL LIABILITY

- OCriminal
 - OThe burden of proof on the state is "beyond a reasonable doubt."
 - OLiability determined for criminal punishment, prison, fines etc.
- **O**Civil
 - The burden of proof on the party asserting the claim is by the
 - "preponderance of the evidence."
 - OLiability determined to restore monetary or physical loss.

DEFENSE TO CIVIL ACTION

- OUtah law protects the user of force from civil actions from next-of-kin, heirs, etc. *if* acting within the law
 - Entered property with criminal intent, or
 - Injury/damage occurred during commission of a crime
 - ODoesn't apply if actions weren't a crime or clearly retreated from criminal activity

78B-3-110. Defense to civil action for damages resulting from commission of crime.

- (1) A person may not recover from the victim of a crime for personal injury or property damage if:
- (a) the person entered the property of the victim or the victim's family with criminal intent and the injury or damage was inflicted by the victim or occurred while the person was on the victim's property; or
- (b) the person committed a crime against the victim or the victim's family, during which the damage or injury occurred.
- 2) The provisions of Subsection (1) do not apply if the person can prove by clear and convincing evidence that the person's actions did not constitute a crime.
- (3) Subsection (1) applies to any next-of-kin, heirs, or personal representatives of the person if the person acquires a disability or is killed.
 - Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the person committing or attempting to commit the crime has clearly retreated from the criminal activity.
 -) "Clearly retreated" means that the person committing the criminal act has fully, clearly, and immediately ceased all hostile, threatening, violent, or criminal behavior or activity.

DEFENSE OF A PERSON

- OMust reasonably believe force is necessary
 - ODefend against imminent use of unlawful force
- May use force intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury
 - If used to prevent death, s.b.i., forcible felony
- •No duty to retreat if lawfully there

76-2-402. Force in defense of person -- Forcible felony defined.

- (1)(a) A person is justified in threatening or using force against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that force or a threat of force is necessary to defend the person or a third person against another person's imminent use of unlawful force.
- (b) A person is justified in using force intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury only if the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury to the person or a third person as a result of another person's imminent use of unlawful force, or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.

 (2)(a) A person is not justified in using force under the circumstances specified in Subsection (1) if the person:
- (i) initially provokes the use of force against the person with the intent to use force as an excuse to inflict bodily harm upon the assailant;
- (ii) is attempting to commit, committing, or fleeing after the commission or attempted commission of a felony; or
- (iii) was the aggressor or was engaged in a combat by agreement, unless the person withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his intent to do so and, notwithstanding, the other person continues or threatens to continue the use of unlawful force.

DEFENSE OF HABITATION

- Reasonable belief force is needed to stop entry or attack on habitation
 - OEntry is violent, tumultuous, or by stealth
 - With the purpose of assault or personal violence or commission of a felony

76-2-405. Force in defense of habitation.

- (1) A person is justified in using force against another when and to the extent that he reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent or terminate the other's unlawful entry into or attack upon his habitation; however, he is justified in the use of force which is intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury only if:
- (a) the entry is made or attempted in a violent and tumultuous manner, surreptitiously, or by stealth, and he reasonably believes that the entry is attempted or made for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person, dwelling, or being in the habitation and he reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent the assault or offer of personal violence; or
- (b) he reasonably believes that the entry is made or attempted for the purpose of committing a felony in the habitation and that the force is necessary to prevent the commission of the felony.
- The person using force or deadly force in defense of habitation is presumed for the purpose of both civil and criminal cases to have acted reasonably and had a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury if the entry or attempted entry is unlawful and is made or attempted by use of force, or in a violent and tumultuous manner, or surreptitiously or by stealth, or for the purpose of committing a felony.

DEFENSE OF HABITATION

- OUser of force is presumed reasonable
 - OActed out of reasonable fear of imminent peril
 - O*If* the entry was unlawful and used force or
 - O Violent, tumultuous, by stealth, or to commit a felony
 - •Both criminal and civil cases

76-2-405. Force in defense of habitation.

- (1) A person is justified in using force against another when and to the extent that he reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent or terminate the other's unlawful entry into or attack upon his habitation; however, he is justified in the use of force which is intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury only if:
- the entry is made or attempted in a violent and tumultuous manner, surreptitiously, or by stealth, and he reasonably believes that the entry is attempted or made for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person, dwelling, or being in the habitation and he reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent the assault or offer of personal violence; or
- (b) he reasonably believes that the entry is made or attempted for the purpose of committing a felony in the habitation and that the force is necessary to prevent the commission of the felony.
- (2) The person using force or deadly force in defense of habitation is presumed for the purpose of both civil and criminal cases to have acted reasonably and had a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury if the entry or attempted entry is unlawful and is made or attempted by use of force, or in a violent and tumultuous manner, or surreptitiously or by stealth, or for the purpose of committing a felony.

DEFENSE ON REAL PROPERTY

- OThis is defense of persons on real property
 - Same basic elements as defense of habitation
 - Reasonable/Imminent/Unlawful trespass/Violent/etc.
 - Must be in lawful possession of real property
 - Real Property generally refers to land, structures, etc.
 - •Same presumption of reasonableness

76-2-407. Deadly force in defense of persons on real property.

- (1) A person is justified in using force intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury against another in his defense of persons on real property other than his habitation if:
- (a) he is in lawful possession of the real property;
- (b) he reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent or terminate the other person's trespass onto the real property;
- (c) the trespass is made or attempted by use of force or in a violent and tumultuous manner; and
- (d)(i) the person reasonably believes that the trespass is attempted or made for the purpose of committing violence against any person on the real property and he reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent personal violence; or
- (ii) the person reasonably believes that the trespass is made or attempted for the purpose of committing a forcible felony as defined in Section 76-2-402 that poses imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury to a person on the real property and that the force is necessary to prevent the commission of that forcible felony.
- The person using deadly force in defense of persons on real property under Subsection (1) is presumed for the purpose of both civil and criminal cases to have acted reasonably and had a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury if the trespass or attempted trespass is unlawful and is made or attempted by use of force, or in a violent and tumultuous manner, or for the purpose of committing a forcible felony.

DEFENSE OF PROPERTY

•Force, other than deadly force

- O Reasonably believes force is necessary to prevent or terminate criminal interference
 - Property lawfully in his possession
 - The possession of an immediate family member
 - •Possession of another whose property he has a legal duty to protect

76-2-406. Force in defense of property -- Affirmative defense.

- (1) A person is justified in using force, other than deadly force, against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent or terminate another person's criminal interference with real property or personal property:
- a) lawfully in the person's possession;
- b) lawfully in the possession of a member of the person's immediate family; or
- c) belonging to a person whose property the person has a legal duty to protect.
- (2) In determining reasonableness under Subsection (1), the trier of fact shall, in addition to any other factors, consider the following factors:
- (a) the apparent or perceived extent of the damage to the property;
- (b) property damage previously caused by the other person;
- (c) threats of personal injury or damage to property that have been made previously by the other person; and
 - any patterns of abuse or violence between the person and the other person.

ARREST BY PRIVATE PERSONS

- Arrests may be made for
 - Public offense committed in your presence
 - Reasonable cause to believe the person has committed a felony
- OShould you make an arrest or should you be a good witness?
 - ONecessary use of force?
 - Oldentifiable by responding law enforcement?

DETERMINING REASONABLENESS

- •Some things a court may consider
 - ONature of danger
 - Immediacy of danger
 - OProbability that unlawful force would result in death or serious bodily injury
 - Prior violent acts or propensities
 - •Patterns of abuse or violence

76-2-402. Force in defense of Person

⁽⁵⁾ In determining imminence or reasonableness under Subsection (1), the trier of fact may consider, but is not limited to, any of the following factors:

a) the nature of the danger;

⁽b) the immediacy of the danger;

⁽c) the probability that the unlawful force would result in death or serious bodily injury;

d) the other's prior violent acts or violent propensities; and

any patterns of abuse or violence in the parties' relationship.

Unjustifiable Circumstances

- Provokes the use of force as an excuse to inflict harm
- Committing or fleeing the commission of a felony
 - •Force to facilitate the crime or the escape
- Engaged in mutual combat
 - OUnless he withdraws and effectively communicates intent to withdraw

76-2-402. Force in defense of Person.

^{(2) (}a) A person is not justified in using force under the circumstances specified in Subsection (1) if the person:

⁾ initially provokes the use of force against the person with the intent to use force as an excuse to inflict bodily harm upon the assailant;

⁽ii) is attempting to commit, committing, or fleeing after the commission or attempted commission of a felony; or

⁽iii) was the aggressor or was engaged in a combat by agreement, unless the person withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his intent to do so and, notwithstanding, the other person continues or threatens to continue the use of unlawful force.

Unjustifiable Circumstances

- OUnjustified and unlawful force
 - Assault
 - Attempt or act that causes or risks bodily injury to another
 - Aggravated Assault
 - Attempt, threat, or act that causes or risks bodily injury to another and includes use of a dangerous weapon
 - OThreat of Violence
 - OThreatens and acts with intent to place a person in imminent fear of injury or death

SECURE/PROHIBITED AREAS

- Concealed permit holders may not carry firearms into these areas:
 - Secure facilities (court, law enforcement, correctional, and mental health facilities)Posted notices
 - OHouse of worship or private residence where prohibited
 - Any airport secure area
 - Other prohibited State or Federal facilities

53-5-710. Cross-references to concealed firearm permit restrictions.

A person with a permit to carry a concealed firearm may not carry a concealed firearm in the following locations:

in any house of worship or in any private residence where dangerous weapons are prohibited as provided in Section 76-10-530.

any secure area prescribed in Section 76-10-523.5 in which firearms are prohibited and notice of the prohibition posted;

⁽²⁾ in any airport secure area as provided in Section 76-10-529; or

PROHIBITION NOTIFICATION

NO FIREARMS

ALLOWED ON

OIf notification has been given per statute, a person may not carry a concealed firearm into houses of worship, private residences, private businesses NOTICE

- Personal communication
- Posting of signs
- Announcement
- Publication in newspaper, newsletter, bulletin, etc.

^{76-10-530.} Trespass with a firearm in a house of worship or private residence -- Notice -- Penalty.

A person, including a person licensed to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7, Concealed Firearm Act, after notice has been given as provided in Subsection (2) that firearms are prohibited, may not knowingly and intentionally:

OTHER PROHIBITIONS

- Federal Facilities
 - OA building or part thereof owned or leased by the Federal Government, where Federal employees are regularly present for the purpose of performing their official duties
- OIndian Reservations
 - Obtain permission through tribal leadershipNot applicable to highways passing through
- ONational Parks/National Forests
 - Must abide by laws of state where park is located

TRAVELING WITH FIREARMS

- General
 - State laws regarding the possession of firearms vary. ALWAYS consider your travel mode, route, and destination and understand state requirements before traveling.
- Air Travel
 - NEVER ATTEMPT TO TRAVEL WITH FIREARMS IN YOUR CARRY ON LUGGAGE!!!
 - ⊙IT DOES NOT MATTER IF THE INTENT WAS CRIMINAL OR IF YOU SIMPLY FORGOT YOU POSSESSED A FIREARM.
- Best Practice is to always "unpack before you pack!"
 - © Ensure your luggage and clothing are clear of any firearms or ammunition.
 - Never use a range bag for a travel bag.

TRAVELING WITH FIREARMS

- Firearms and ammunition are ONLY accepted as checked baggage and must be declared to an agent at check in.
 - Firearms must be transported unloaded and in a locked, hard-sided container.
 - Most airlines do not accept firearms to be checked curbside.
- TSA provides a number of resources to assist you:

blog.tsa.gov www.tsa.gov

www.tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/prohibited-items

• Always check with the TSA, specific airport, and airline you're traveling with for exact rules and procedures.

TRAVELING WITH FIREARMS

- Each yearapproximately4000 armed travelersare caught by TSA.
- O2020 TSA Firearms Found
- 3,257 firearms discovered in carry-on bags nationwide 2,863 were loaded and 1,007 had a round chambered



INVESTIGATOR INTRODUCTION

- Agent Jeff Heslop
- State Bureau of Investigation Firearms Investigator
 - ⊙Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Certified Firearms Instructor
 - **O**Utah Concealed Firearms Permit Certified Instructor
 - OLaw Enforcement Experience, 16 years
 - OUtah Highway Patrol
 - **O**SERT Team





WEAPONS LAWS

UNIFORM WEAPON LAW

- Except as specifically provided by state law, no one is...
 - Prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, selling, transferring, transporting, or keeping any firearm in his place of residence, property, business, or in any vehicle lawfully in his possession or lawfully under his control; or
 - No permit or license required to purchase, own, possess, transport, or keep a firearm
 - O No requirement to register firearms with the State of Utah

76-10-500. Uniform law.

⁽¹⁾ The individual right to keep and bear arms being a constitutionally protected right, the Legislature finds the need to provide uniform laws throughout the state. Except as specifically provided by state law, a citizen of the United States or a lawfully admitted alien shall not be:

⁽a) prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, selling, transferring, transporting, or keeping any firearm at his place of residence, property, business, or in any vehicle lawfully in his possession or lawfully under his control; or

⁾ required to have a permit or license to purchase, own, possess, transport, or keep a firearm.

OPEN CARRY LAW

- No CFP: open carry only, must be holstered or encased and must be statutorily unloaded
- With CFP: ability to open carry or have concealed fully loaded
 - Number of weapons and weapon type not specific

76-9-102. Disorderly conduct.

The mere carrying or possession of a holstered or encased firearm, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior or circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe the holstered or encased firearm was carried or possessed with criminal intent, does not constitute a violation of this section. Nothing in this Subsection (3) may limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from approaching or engaging any person in a voluntary conversation.

OPEN CARRY LAW

- OAll weapons have to be holstered or encased as of 2014. Amended Disorderly Conduct Statute
 - Example: No more just open carry "slung" long guns



76-9-102. Disorderly conduct.

The mere carrying or possession of a holstered or encased firearm, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior or circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe the holstered or encased firearm was carried or possessed with criminal intent, does not constitute a violation of this section. Nothing in this Subsection (3) may limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from approaching or engaging any person in a voluntary conversation.

WEAPONS LAW THREATENING MANNER

• Threatening manner does not include:

- The possession of a dangerous weapon, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior which is threatening
- May place hand on weapon while holstered and advise the possession of the weapon and to verbally disengage from the confrontation
- Drawing your weapon with out justification would be considered threatening behavior

76-10-506. Threatening with or using dangerous weapon in fight or quarrel.

- (b) "Threatening manner" does not include:
 - the possession of a dangerous weapon, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior which is threatening; or
- (ii) informing another of the actor's possession of a deadly weapon in order to prevent what the actor reasonably perceives as a possible use of unlawful force by the other and the actor is not engaged in any activity described in Subsection 76-2-402(2)(a).
- Except as otherwise provided in Section 76-2-402 and for those persons described in Section 76-10-503, a person who, in the presence of two or more persons, and not amounting to a violation of Section 76-5-103, draws or exhibits a dangerous weapon in an angry and threatening manner or unlawfully uses a dangerous weapon in a fight or quarrel is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- (3) This section does not apply to a person who, reasonably believing the action to be necessary in compliance with Section 76-2-402, with purpose to prevent another's use of unlawful force:
- (a) threatens the use of a dangerous weapon; or (b) draws or exhibits a dangerous weapon.

VEHICLES/STREETS



LOADED FIREARM VEHICLE OR STREET

- No CFP while in vehicle:
 - Applies to handguns only: can have statutorily loaded or unloaded, concealed or not concealed
 - Person is 18 years or older
 - OIs in lawful possession of the vehicle
 - ONot a restricted person
- O No CFP on public street:
 - OMust be in plain view (open carry)
 - Must be holstered or encased
 - Must be statutorily unloaded
 - ONot a restricted person

LOADED FIREARM VEHICLE OR STREET

- With CFP in Vehicle: Same as non CFP holders but now you can have loaded long guns.
- With CFP on Street: Can have as many handguns and/or rifles/shotguns either concealed or visible on person and be loaded or unloaded and encased
 - Remember a Utah Concealed Permit does not indicate how many or what type of firearms can be legally carried

76-10-505. Carrying loaded firearm in vehicle or on street.

on a public street; or (c) in a posted prohibited area.

⁽¹⁾ Unless otherwise authorized by law, a person may not carry a loaded firearm:

⁽a) in or on a vehicle, unless: (i) the vehicle is in the person's lawful possession; or

⁽ii) the person is carrying the loaded firearm in a vehicle with the consent of the person lawfully in possession of the vehicle;

STATUTORILY LOADED AND UNLOADED

•Semi Automatic:

OFully loaded magazine without a round in the chamber



•Revolvers:

OCylinder behind hammer must be empty and the next cylinder in rotation must also be empty



• A Six shooter now becomes a four shooter

76-10-502. When weapon deemed loaded

⁽¹⁾ For the purpose of this chapter, any pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, or other weapon described in this part shall be deemed to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile in the firing position.

⁽²⁾ Pistols and revolvers shall also be deemed to be loaded when an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile to be fired.

⁽³⁾ A muzzle loading firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

CONCEALED WEAPON VIOLATIONS

- No CFP: Can't carry concealed or loaded other than the person's residence, property, a vehicle in the person's lawful possession, or a vehicle, with the consent of the individual who is lawfully in possession of the vehicle, or business under the person's control
 - If caught with concealed "loaded" firearm (no CFP) guilty of class A misdemeanor
 - If caught with unlawfully possessed short barrel shotgun or a short barrel rifle (class 3 weapons) guilty of a 2nd Degree felony
 - Reminder: Valid permit holders can carry legally owned firearms fully loaded and concealed

76-10-504. Carrying concealed firearm -- Penalties.

⁽¹⁾ Except as provided in Section 76-10-503 and in Subsections (2), (3), and (4), a person who carries a concealed firearm, as defined in Section 76-10-501, including an unloaded firearm on his or her person or one that is readily accessible for immediate use which is not securely encased, as defined in this part, in or on a place other than the person's residence, property, a vehicle in the person's lawful possession, or a vehicle, with the consent of the individual who is lawfully in possession of the vehicle, or business under the person's control is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

WORKPLACE POLICIES VS. LAW



PROTECTION OF ACTIVITIES PRIVATE VEHICLES

- Legal to store firearms in locked vehicles parked on private property
 - Employers may ban firearms on their property but;
 - MUST provide alternative parking at no cost to employee, or;
 - Provide a secured and monitored storage location where the individual may securely store a firearm before proceeding with the vehicle on to the property

34-45-103. Protection of certain activities -- Firearms -- Free exercise of religion.

the firearm is not in plain view from the outside of the motor vehicle

⁽¹⁾ Except as provided in Subsection (2), a person may not establish, maintain, or enforce any policy or rule that has the effect of:

prohibiting any individual from transporting or storing a firearm in a motor vehicle on any property designated for motor vehicle parking, if:

⁽i) the individual is legally permitted to transport, possess, purchase, receive, transfer, or store the firearm;

⁽ii) the firearm is locked securely in the motor vehicle or in a locked container attached to the motor vehicle while the motor vehicle is not occupied; and

PROTECTION OF ACTIVITIES PRIVATE VEHICLES

- Exemptions to private parking lots
 - School premises
 - Governmental entities
 - Religious organizations-acting as employer







34-45-103. Protection of certain activities -- Firearms -- Free exercise of religion.

(a)

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a person may not establish, maintain, or enforce any policy or rule that has the effect of:
 - prohibiting any individual from transporting or storing a firearm in a motor vehicle on any property designated for motor vehicle parking, if:
- (i) the individual is legally permitted to transport, possess, purchase, receive, transfer, or store the firearm;
- (ii) the firearm is locked securely in the motor vehicle or in a locked container attached to the motor vehicle while the motor vehicle is not occupied; and
 - the firearm is not in plain view from the outside of the motor vehicle

WEAPONS LAWS EXEMPT PERSONS

- O Concealed Weapon Act restrictions do not apply to any of the following:
 - US Marshal, or any federal official required to carry a firearm
 - Peace Officer of this or any other jurisdiction
 - Law Enforcement Official or Judge as defined and qualified
 - FFL Dealer engaged in regular business
 - Non-Utah resident traveling through state, provided all firearms are unloaded and securely encased

76-10-523. Persons exempt from weapons laws.

- (1) Except for Sections 76-10-506, 76-10-508, and 76-10-508.1, this part and Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7, Concealed Firearm Act, do not apply to any of the following:
- (a) a United States marshal; (b) a federal official required to carry a firearm; (c) a peace officer of this or any other jurisdiction; (d) a law enforcement official as defined and qualified under Section 53-5-711; (e) a judge as defined and qualified under Section 53-5-711; or (f) a common carrier while engaged in the regular and ordinary transport of firearms as merchandise.
- The provisions of Subsections 76-10-504(1) and (2), and Section 76-10-505 do not apply to any person to whom a permit to carry a concealed firearm has been issued: (a) pursuant to Section 53-5-704; or (b) by another state or county.
- (3) Except for Sections 76-10-503, 76-10-506, 76-10-508, and 76-10-508.1, this part and Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7, Concealed Firearm Act, do not apply to a nonresident traveling in or though the state, provided that any firearm is: (a) unloaded; and (b) securely encased as defined in Section 76-10-501.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACT

- Persons are not required in Utah to notify Law Enforcement about CFP
 - OUtah residents: CFP status is on DL history when checked by police and is available to out-of-state law enforcement upon request
- Encourage all individuals with or without CFP to be cooperative and comply with all lawful orders from police officers

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACT

- O Law enforcement advised to only keep and mail back CFP cards to BCI for Revoked status
 - Applies to resident Utah CFP ONLY!
- OIncidents involving a CFP disqualifying offense violation
 - Forward a copy of the incident report to BCI
- Enforcement action is done by BCI Investigators, the final review and findings are done by the CFP board
 - Common example: Mental health, Suicides

DISCHARGE OF FIREARM PRIVATE PROPERTY – LIABILITY

- A private property owner who knowingly allows a person who has a permit to carry a concealed firearm under Section 53-5-704 to bring a firearm onto the owner's property, is not civilly or criminally liable for any damage or harm resulting from the discharge of the firearm by the permit holder while on the owner's property.
- Civilly or Criminal Liable if property owner solicits, requests, commands, encourages, or intentionally aids in the firearms discharge

53-5a-103. Discharge of firearm on private property -- Liability.

⁽¹⁾ Except as provided under Subsection (2), a private property owner, who knowingly allows a person who has a permit to carry a concealed firearm under Section 53-5-704 to bring the firearm onto the owner's property, is not civilly or criminally liable for any damage or harm resulting from the discharge of the firearm by the permit holder while on the owner's property.

⁽²⁾ Subsection (1) does not apply if the property owner solicits, requests, commands, encourages, or intentionally aids the concealed firearm permit holder in discharging the firearm while on the owner's property.

EXCEPTION

 Civilly or Criminal Liable if property owner solicits, requests, commands, encourages, or intentionally aids in the firearms discharge



53-5a-103. Discharge of firearm on private property -- Liability.

Subsection (1) does not apply if the property owner solicits, requests, commands, encourages, or intentionally aids the concealed firearm permit holder in discharging the firearm while on the owner's property.

⁽¹⁾ Except as provided under Subsection (2), a private property owner, who knowingly allows a person who has a permit to carry a concealed firearm under Section 53-5-704 to bring the firearm onto the owner's property, is not civilly or criminally liable for any damage or harm resulting from the discharge of the firearm by the permit holder while on the owner's property.

ALCOHOL/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE VIOLATIONS

- Violation to carry dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol and or a controlled substance
 - OClass B Misdemeanor
- ONot a Defense:
 - OHas a valid concealed firearm permit
 - OLicensed in the pursuit of hunting

76-10-528. Carrying a dangerous weapon while under influence of alcohol or drugs unlawful.

⁽¹⁾ Any person who carries a dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance as defined in Section 58-37-2 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Under the influence means the same level of influence or blood or breath alcohol concentration as provided in Subsections 41-6a-502(1)(a) through(c).

²⁾ It is not a defense to prosecution under this section that the person:

⁽a) is licensed in the pursuit of wildlife of any kind; or

has a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm.

FIREARMS CONFISCATION PROHIBITION

- OState of Emergency or Disaster:
 - Government and law enforcement may not confiscate firearms if lawful to possess
 - OOfficers may not be disciplined for refusing to confiscate
 - OLaw Enforcement and government may be subject to civil damages



53-2a-214. Prohibition of restrictions on and confiscation of a firearm or ammunition during an emergency.

- (2) During a declared state of emergency or local emergency under this part:
- (a) neither the governor nor an agency of a governmental entity or political subdivision of the state may impose restrictions, which were not in force before the declared state of emergency, on the lawful possession, transfer, sale, transport, storage, display, or use of a firearm or ammunition; and
- (b) an individual, while acting or purporting to act on behalf of the state or a political subdivision of the state, may not confiscate a privately owned firearm of another individual.
- (5)(a) A law enforcement officer is not subject to disciplinary action for refusing to confiscate a firearm under this section if:
- i) ordered or directed to do so by a superior officer; and
 - by obeying the order or direction, the law enforcement officer would be committing a violation of this section.

FEDERAL LAWS

FEDERAL FIREARM REGULATIONS

- OTitle 18 Chapter 44 922 Unlawful acts
 - Straw Purchase
 - OUnlawful transport of firearm by non-licensed dealer, importer, manufacturer, or collector
 - OUnlawful transfer of a firearm to restricted person
 - OUnlawful possession of a firearm by restricted person
 - OUnlawful possession of a firearm in a school zone

"STRAW" FIREARM PURCHASE

OKnowingly make or furnish a false or fictitious oral or written statement or misrepresented identification intending to deceive with respect to purchasing a firearm.

TRANSPORTING FIREARMS

- OInterstate transportation of a firearm for lawful purpose is allowed if:
 - The transporter is not a restricted person
 - The firearm is not restricted
 - Only FFLs may transport to engage in business
 - •Firearm must be unloaded

FEDERAL FIREARM PROHIBITORS

FELONIES

- Conviction punishable by term exceeding one year
 - O Not just felonies
 - Includes pending felonies



CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE USE

- Unlawful user of controlled substance
 - ◆Possession (illegal) is a one year disqualifier even if case is dismissed or found not guilty



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Conviction of misdemeanor crime of domestic violence (MCDV)
 - ⊙ <u>M</u>isdemeanor
 - No infractions
 - Felony DV would be denied as a felony
 - © Crimes
 - Must be a conviction
 - ⊙<u>D</u>omestic
 - ●"Intimate partner" as defined by the FBI
 - ⊙<u>V</u>iolence
 - Must involve an element of force

ADJUDICATED MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

- Adjudicated mentally defective
 - Prohibited for life, even with rights restored and or expunged
 - ○Exceptions: Voluntary admits, in mental institution for observation/evaluation. Received ATF relief from disabilities under 18 U.S.C 478.144.



PROTECTIVE ORDER

- Protective order
 - OUtah protective orders are non expiring
 - OHas to have an element of cohabitation
 - ORestraining orders (neighbors), stalking injunctions, etc. are not prohibitors



ADDITIONAL FEDERAL PROHIBITORS

- O Illegally or unlawfully in the U.S.
- ODishonorable discharge from the armed forces
- © Renounced U.S. citizenship

FEDERAL FIREARM PROHIBITORS

- Illegal or unlawfully in the U.S.
- O Dishonorable discharge from the armed forces
- © Renounced U.S. citizenship
- Protective order
 - Utah protective orders are non expiring.
 - Has to have element of cohabitation
 - Restraining orders (neighbors), stalking injunctions, etc. are not prohibitors
- Conviction of misdemeanor crime of domestic violence (MCDV)
- Pending Felony Charges

FIREARMS ON SCHOOL PREMISES

- Unlawful to possess a firearm at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a school zone
 - Exception: If the individual possessing the firearm is licensed to do so by the State in which the school zone is located
- Public schools: A valid concealed firearm permit holder can possess a firearm within a public school
 - Private schools can restrict firearms (similar to private property owners)

FIREARMS ON SCHOOL PREMISES

• Exceptions:

- **O**Law Enforcement
- OUtah Concealed Firearm Permit Holder
- OThe possession is approved by the responsible school administrator; for a lawful approved activity and is in the possession or control of the responsible person
- OIn any vehicle lawfully under the person's control

76-10-505.5. Possession of a dangerous weapon, firearm, or short barreled shotgun on or about school premises -- Penalties.

- (2) A person may not possess any dangerous weapon, firearm, or short barreled shotgun, as those terms are defined in Section 76-10-501, at a place that the person knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is on or about school premises as defined in this section.
- (3)(a) Possession of a dangerous weapon on or about school premises is a class B misdemeanor. (b) Possession of a firearm or short barreled shotgun on or about school premises is a class A misdemeanor.
- (4) This section does not apply if: (a) the person is authorized to possess a firearm as provided under Section 53-5-704, 53-5-705, 76-10-511, or 76-10-523, or as otherwise authorized by law; (b) the possession is approved by the responsible school administrator; (c) the item is present or to be used in connection with a lawful, approved activity and is in the possession or under the control of the person responsible for its possession or use; or (d) the possession is: (i) at the person's place of residence or on the person's property; or (ii) in any vehicle lawfully under the person's control, other than a vehicle owned by the school or used by the school to transport students.

SELLING FIREARMS

- Cannot sell to anyone outside your state of residency
 - Exception, Utah residents can sell firearm to active duty military personal stationed in UtahMust have duty orders-PCS Orders
- O No registration required
 - Only transactions at the FFL dealership are registered
- © Cannot sell to anyone under 18 years of age
- Suggest that a non-licensed sale include a bill of sale between parties to prove the transfer

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

OIt is the responsibility of each instructor and/or permit holder to keep up with changes in Federal law, Utah law, and Administrative rules.

Remember Laws Change!!

ONLINE REFERENCES

- **OBCI** Website
 - Obci.utah.gov
- **OUtah Criminal and Traffic Codes**
 - Ole.utah.gov



BCI Information

• Physical address/mailing address:

Bureau of Criminal Identification 3888 W 5400 S Salt Lake City, UT 84129 (801)965-4445 dpsfirearms@utah.gov

BCI Information

OContacts:

- Sgt. Brady ZauggInvestigations Supervisor801-281-5011
- Agent Jeff Heslop
 - Firearms Investigator
 - **©** (801) 281-5053
- Mindy Lindquist
 - Criminal Compliance Specialist
 - **©** (801) 281-5064
- Agent Scott Baker
 - Firearms Investigator
 - **©** (801) 281-5069